

HONGKONG



3854



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £75,000
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5 per cent.
" " 6 " " 4 "
" " 3 " " 3 "
A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [103]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £562,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months 5 per cent.

" 6 " " 4 "

" 3 " " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Co. of Directors:

D. GILLER, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.

H. Stutterli, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Paris Banking Co. and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,51,093,150

BANKERS:

CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:

PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,

ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS

and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [10]

THE BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [45]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED

to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BURSA KAISHA,

K. FUKU, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [745]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$83,333.33.

RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SIN 'O, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TEO SHUW, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th Dec. 1893. [90]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [104]

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CAN-

NOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER,

more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s STEAM WATER-BOATS

enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W." Commercial Code.

Office 12, Poya Central, Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [105]

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above COMPANY will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of Declining Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 22nd inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1894. [102]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST RETURN of CAPITAL amounting to \$750 per Share has been DECLARED in this matter.

SHAREHOLDERS on the Register can obtain PAYMENT of this on producing their SCRIP to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 20th September, 1894, and on signing the Form of Receipt to be obtained at the said Bank.

Hongkong, 31st day of August, 1894.

J. GOOSMANN,
Liquidator.

ANNUAIRE-ALMANACH DU COMMERCE, (DIDOT-BOTTIN.)

THE PUBLISHERS of this world renowned

DIRECTORY have for the first time despatched an AGENT to the FAR EAST to represent its interests.

For ninety-eight years this invaluable work has been most favorably known in all Mercantile Communities throughout the world, and its issue for 1895, written up to date, will be the most comprehensive and reliable guide, not only to France and its Colonies, but likewise to all Foreign Countries.

Orders for Copies of the Directory and for Advertisements should be sent to

A. ROBAGLIA,

Agent,

No. 2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1894. [106]

THE PHARMACY, Under New and Experienced Management.

LACTOMALTINE.—A superior and palatable combination for INDIGESTION and CONSUMPTION.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA.—Excels as a cleaning agent and makes a refreshing addition to the bath.

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.—An unfailing remedy for Fever and Ague.

Sold Agents in Hongkong for "TANSAN" the New Japanese Table Water which contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than that of any similar Spa.

FLETCHER & Co.—CHEMISTS, PERFUMERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. 25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 14th September, 1894. [108]

"DERMATOL."

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HESCHET & Co., its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S LION BRAND

ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSAGE FOR ADULTS: 15 to 35 GRAINS TROY.)

is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSPHELES, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the Inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1894. [145]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to give ESTIMATES for FITTING the PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES COAL DUST.

GORDON & CO., BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,

East F.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [109]

NOTICE.

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PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE

BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES

COAL DUST.

HONGKONG, 20th July, 1894. [105]

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Call Flag "W." Commercial Code.

Office 12, Poya Central, Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [107]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF SHIP AND ENGINE STORES OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 97. [10]

depressed, as they imagined the war with China would soon be over, instead of that they are losing men every day. Already they have lost over 5,000 men of which we have authentic information. How many more there are of whom we have no knowledge remains to be seen. Within the last 30 days more than 2,000 men have been killed. The Chinese troops at Yashan who marched round Seoul to Pyeng An, had a brush with an upstart of Japanese, and between 600 and 700 Japanese have been killed. This engagement took place in Hwang Hsi province, at the head of the Jia Chiu river. Large numbers of wounded came down to Chemulpo and were sent away to Japan. By the last lot of transports several extra hospital corps arrived, and yet there are more wounded than can be cared for in Korea. Also a number of dead bodies of soldiers were brought down and buried at Chemulpo.

There was also an engagement of Japanese with Koreans. A party of tiger hunters who occupied the top of a hill were attacked by a body of 200 Japanese who attempted to dislodge them. The Koreans fought bravely and the Japanese were obliged to retire with over 600 killed. They are very sore over this defeat. To imagine that a lot of Koreans could defeat the prettily uniformed troops of the Mikado with nice boots and knapsacks is rather bad. The Koreans were no doubt armed by the Chinese. A third upstart of Japanese has been defeated by the Chinese at the Huang, which is in Hwang Hsi province, and several hundred killed. The Japanese have now all retired to the Seoul side of the Jia Chiu river, where they are entrenched themselves. All the Japanese soldiers have left Seoul with the exception of a few who guard the gates and a very small Legation guard. They have even left the Palace. There is a report that all non-combatant Japanese have been ordered to leave Seoul within 48 hours, but I cannot vouch for the truth of the report. At any rate, there are very few of that class remaining in Seoul. An Kyung Syu, the head of the pro-Japanese party at Seoul, holds no less than twelve of the leading offices himself so that the Government is worse now than when under the Min family, for then the offices were parcelled out among the various members of the family, but now one man seems to hold all the appointments. The real master is that the Japanese are hard put to it for office holders. They make plenty of appointments, but they are all divided with thanks.

With the troops at Fusan there is Lt-General Ochiai, and as Ochiai is only a Major-General, of course he must retire from the command. Also the last troops who arrived at Chemulpo were in charge of a Major-General, but senior to Ochiai.

The Japanese forces have also suffered. Seven men who spoke Korean fluently and the best men of the Japanese army were sent as spies to Pyeng An province to report on Chinese movements, but the Chinese General put a price on Japanese heads and the result was that the Japanese army are *minus* six of their best spies, the seventh having a very narrow escape, but finally arrived in Seoul to tell of the fate of his six companions, and the Chinese army is at peace in Pyeng An as far as the Japanese are concerned. Min Yeng Sik and Min Yeng Chyong are in their hands.—*N. C. Daily News.*

who do kn w d'clue to state. Common report says it is to congratulate the King on the independence of Korea. This is amazing, to say the least, seeing that the King is closely guarded by the Japanese. In the prefecture north of Ss Heung a party of Japanese demanded 1,000 bags of rice from the prefect. This was refused. The prefect's assistant was then beheaded by the Japanese, after which the people rose en masse and captured 30 of the Japanese, 20 of them escaped. In the mille 20 Koreans were killed. The captured Japanese were taken and handed over to the Chinese army, and we are allowed to conjecture what became of them as history is silent on this point.

To the east in the province of Kang Quen a party of about 200 Japanese went out foraging for oxen, etc. They were nearly all killed by the populace. When the news reached the Japanese camp a thousand soldiers were sent to punish the people, but when they arrived they found large numbers of Koreans collected on the hills waiting for them, and all armed. The Japanese changed their minds and returned to the camp without punishing the Koreans. The territory which the Japanese are able to command narrows appreciably every day, and it is now confined to the province which includes Seoul, about half of the province of Hwang Hsi and a very large territory around Fusan and Gensan. Bodies of troops, excepting in large numbers, are unable to march to Seoul from either Gensan, and then only with the loss of large numbers on account of the guerrilla warfare carried on by the Koreans and the loss of numbers from illness and long marching. The Japanese certainly do lack the stamina to always suppose them to possess to a certain degree.

A very significant fact occurred on the King's birthday on the 25th day of the moon. The town of Chemulpo is always ablaze with lights and brilliant with flags, but on last Saturday not a flag was to be seen and there was complete darkness. The annual feast at the *gong* was not held, as the prefect said it should be held as a day of rejoicing. The hatred of the Japanese is growing more and more intense daily and the Japanese will soon find two enemies to fight instead of one. Min Yeng Chyong has been seized by the Koreans and handed over to the Chinese at Pyeng An for punishment. He will probably be beheaded, as the feeling against him by all classes of Koreans is intense. He was the real King of Korea and responsible for all the bad government.

The country is alive with armed Tong Haks and the Japanese will find them eventually as formidable as, if not more so than the Chinese, because they know the country and have no anxiety concerning food, as all the Government rice in the two provinces of Ch'yeal La and Chyong Chyong is in their hands.—*N. C. Daily News.*

NINGPO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 3rd.

The U.S. Consul has, as was expected, exerted himself on behalf of the Japanese who came disguised as a priest. He went to work and made careful investigations in Ningpo and through his Consul-General in Shanghai. He came to the conclusion that the Japanese was not a spy, but had come on a friendly mission to Pootoo to try and induce a young Japanese priest, who had gone there to study Buddhism, to return home with him. It was when the young Japanese was negotiating with a boatman to take him to Pootoo that he was taken into custody by the Chinese. The Chinese plea is that the young man had a pencil and some writing paper on him, ostensibly for sketching purposes, and the fact that he was disguised was proof clear that he came as an enemy. Unfortunately for the young Japanese he was in the hands of the Chinese, who were not able to pronounce judgment on him. It was not many days ago that the Taotai announced that confession had been made that he came as a spy and had been sent by the Japanese Consul, who had supplied him with twenty-two dollars for his expenses. It remains to be seen what is possible to be done when such an announcement has been made? The Japanese may rest assured that every effort will be made to secure their countryman a fair trial, difficult thing under present circumstances.

Military preparations are still in an active stage. Large numbers of soldiers are being sent to Chinhsai and Chusan ready for any contingency that may arise.

An announcement was made to-day that Mr. Playfair has taken charge of H.M. Consulate in Ningpo.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHEFOO NOTES.

CHEFOO, September 3rd.

Last Thursday afternoon we were startled by the news that the Japanese had landed near Port Arthur and were marching towards that place, intending to take it from the back. As H.M.S. *Ridpole* left for Port Arthur the same night with orders to bring away the foreigners living at that port, nobody doubted the veracity of these news, although none knew from what source they had originated. We were left in uncertainty till the *Ridpole* returned on Saturday, reporting Port Arthur still on the same spot, and the Chinese will continue to advance or not remains to be seen.

The Archer has just come from Nagasaki and reports transports at Fusan re-embarking the troops who landed there some time ago. Where they will be landed remains to be seen, but probably at Chemulpo, as they will no doubt wish to join the army at Seoul, and it is impossible to march overland to Seoul without great loss on account of the armed Koreans everywhere in the south, who would no doubt harass the Japanese by keeping up a guerrilla warfare.

August 20th.

The reported successes of the Japanese army are, to say the least, untrue. They are evidently under the impression that it would not do for the Japanese public to know the real state of affairs. All letters and news leaving Korea are carefully reviewed by the Government, and there has not been a single victory for them, unless the very much mismanaged affair at Yashan can be called a victory. On the other hand there have been a series of misfortunes, small in many cases it is true, but in the aggregate amounting to a great deal. To sum up the Japanese losses I give the losses acknowledged by the Japanese here, the Korean estimate, and what I believe to be a more nearly correct one than either, as the Japanese account is under-estimated and the Korean one over-estimated.

Japan, Korea.

Syou Quen 1,000 2,000
Ah San 300 1,000
Chyong Chyong 100 100
An Chyong (cavality) 70 70
Hwang Chyong 700 1,700
Pong San 500 1,200
Ss Heung, a few hundred 500 100
Kang Hsi Province 100 100

You will see by this that the Japanese acknowledge a loss of killed of over 3,500, but I am sure it must be nearer 5,000. This does not take into consideration the number of deaths from illness or the number dying from wounds in the hospital; which will bring the total up to a higher mark. The conflict at Pong San with the Koreans is much above the estimate given by the Japanese, who were obliged to flee leaving their post comrades on the field, and the Korean estimate is much nearer the mark, judging from a report furnished by one of the men who helped to bury the Japanese.

The troops who arrived the other day were from Fusan after all and under the command of Lt-General Noto, not Ochiai as I reported in my last letter. They had started to march overland from Fusan to Seoul, but were obliged to return to Fusan as several contingents of "sakos and asan" have left the Japanese soldier with absolutely no prospect of endurance. A number, variously estimated at from two to twelve thousand, did proceed, and of these only 800 reached Seoul in an absolutely helpless state. The Japanese who left Fusan reported that they were going to Pyeng An and this accounts for the fact of the Chinese falling back to Pyeng An after their victory at Ss Heung. It was the leading Division of the Chinese Army which engaged the Japanese at this place, killing a large number and compelling all the Japanese to fall back to their entrenchments on the Jia Chiu River while the Chinese retired to Pyeng An. This fact at first was inexplicable, but the Japanese, having intended to go to Pyeng An by sea, that the whole affair becomes clear. What the next move will be remains to be seen.

On Monday, the 27th, the Marquis Saizō arrived in the Kawagoe Maru from Japan. He is a special envoy to Korea, but what purpose is not exactly known, as those

Committee. We are now glad to be able to state that Mr. D'Arcy has been persuaded to remain a Steward and that he has only handed over the duties of Clerk of the Course to Mr. Pyne.

On Tuesday morning the Chinese fleet was in Wel-hai-wei.—*Chefoo Express.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, August 31st, 1894.

The Son of Heaven is the subject, if not a hero, of a story which is circulating in Peking. It seems a palace eunuch recently delivered a letter or despatch, meant for the Imperial eye, into the hands of one of the ladies of the harem. Saya Indigo turned in the royal bosom, and seizing a sword his Majesty attacked his fraternal subject and promptly rendered him incapable of ever repeating the offence. All the Chinese conversant with the report speak of it with undisputed satisfaction. They regard it as a proof that His Majesty has a mind of his own after all, and that he may yet succeed in breaking through the trammels of the silken net which has hitherto completely blundered the development of his individuality.

The *Linen* has arrived at the Bund to the general satisfaction of the community. She has a more business-like look than the little *Firebrand*, to which of late years we have been accustomed. The ship's company numbers fifty-five, all told. When the *Swallow* appears, our bundle will be more militant in appearance than it has been since the years following the French massacre. The water is up to the coping stone, and the little vessels consequently loom up and look about twice their normal size.

Chang Taotai, the chief director (*sic!*) of the Imperial Railways, has obtained leave of absence to visit his parents. So runs the *co-hu-sim*; it is devoutly hoped that his filial solicitude will be permanent, as he has been nothing but an obstructionist and a nuisance ever since his arrival here. He has recently been illustrating the doctrine of elective affinity by going very low down in his foreign friendships. Wu-Ting-fang (Ng Choy) and Woo Jim-pao, who are both intelligent and progressive men in close touch with foreign methods, will now have a few hand; and if funds are attainable we may anticipate steady progress, and more amicable relations all round. All the engineers are in from outside the Wall, and railway construction has practically ceased on Shanhua and Kinchow.

De bello Japonico there is absolutely nothing worthy of credit to be said. Admiral Ting telegraphed this week for batch of engineer students from the Naval School here; it is understood the lads will leave at once. The two local arsenals are working at full pressure, and recruiting is active throughout the province. —*N. C. Daily News.*

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, September 2nd.

With regard to the rumour that the Japanese have landed at Port Arthur, I may add that the Chinese fleet is reported to have left Port Arthur this morning, but nothing was said about the disaster of any kind. It is getting late in the year, and the much spoken of Japanese attack on Peking becomes more and more difficult this year, if not improbable. In 1860 the allied armies of Great Britain and France made their appearance off the mouth of the Peiho, determined to carry war to the very gates of Peking and make the Chinese feel the supremacy of western arms. The Chinese Government opposed the invading force, numbering in all about twenty thousand men, by an immense army led by the famous Seng Keling Seng. They gave unexpected evidence of resolution and courage, but all their efforts proved fruitless. As the conquerors approached Peking the Emperor fled in great haste into Tartary.

So runs the brief history of thirty-four years ago, but we can hardly say that an identical repetition of events is likely to take place now. Similar conditions will foster like consequences. It is true, but there is a great deal of difference between the conditions of 1860 and 1894. Napoleon and Nels won their great battles by being ready in expedients, by ingenuity; the Japanese may, with methods adopted from foreign nations, but if their Ingenuity is taxed too highly they may lose. Again, it is late in the year, and the country is heavily flooded with Taku and Peking, and impassable for heavy artillery; and last but not least, China is not exactly the same as in 1860; although not *in toto*, she has in part adopted foreign arms and foreign advisers of skill and ability stand behind her native leaders. The Japanese advance in Korea has been far slower than was anticipated, not only the bad roads have caused this, but also the fact that the Chinese are not to be exactly "walked through" but stand prepared to do all in their power to resist their Oriental rivals.

So runs the brief history of thirty-four years ago, but we can hardly say that an identical repetition of events is likely to take place now. Similar conditions will foster like consequences. It is true, but there is a great deal of difference between the conditions of 1860 and 1894.

Emperor William has reintroduced, contrary to the advice of a number of commanding Generals, the light bayonet as part of the equipment of the Infantry soldier.

Korea has one little iron-clad, built in 1879

and, curiously enough, built for a war with Japan. It is the oldest iron-clad in the world and probably the most useless.

The Italian Government, with the object of establishing a line of steamers between Venice and India, have promised a subvention to the company whose propose's they accept.

British naturalists are interested over the arrival in the Zoological Garden of three Damara ostriches from South Africa, a species said to have never before been seen in Europe.

There is a growing feeling in the city that the London water question will have to be submitted to arbitration, so far as the value of the property and of the water companies is concerned.

There is a theater in Paris for every 32,000 inhabitants, one in Berlin for 89,000, one in Fuzhou for 85,000, one in Hamburg for 133,000, one in Vienna for 138,000, and one in London for 145,000.

An agricultural statistician informs the British Press Association that the promise of the wheat crop is for an average of about thirty bushels per acre, giving an increase of 17,000,000 bushels over the entire kingdom.

The name of the Boulevard des Italiens in Paris is to be changed to Boulevard Alboni, in honour of the great Italian contralto, who left such generous legacies to her needy fellow countrymen in the French metropolis.

Excavations in Algiers at Tigris Roussem, have laid bare a Christian basilica, with three naves and more than 100 large pillars, the latter taken from a heathen temple. In date it is supposed to be of the fifth century.

"Guida" writes, in reference to the exclusion of her novels from the Aston Library, together with the works of Fielding and Smollett: "I am gratified to be excommunicated with Fielding and Smollett. It is lamentable that such bigotry should exist."

Copenhagen is said to have its Eiffel Tower in a park outside the city, which will command a fine view of the environs, the Baltic and the adjoining coast of Sweden. It will be only 430 feet high, but will stand on a hill nicely set off the sea.

It is again asserted by a German newspaper that the Princess Alice of Hesse has positively refused to renounce the Evangelical religion, in which she was brought up, without which her marriage with a member of the imperial family of Russia is impossible.

Radicalism has encouraged a slight check in the London County Council. That body has instructed all the former employed in the Works Department that they are not to inquire before engaging any man as to whether he belongs to a trades union or not.

The Czar of Russia sent a wreath of flowers to be placed on the coffin of President Carnot which cost, according to French papers, \$1,600; that from the King of Italy, \$600; and from the Queen of England, £600. The flowers presented by Baron Rothschild cost \$1,100.

The price of corn in Russia has shrunk so low, in consequence of the splendid prospect of the harvest, that many farmers are sending their cattle into the fields, as the cost of harvesting would exceed the price of the corn. In the Caucasus, barley and wheat are cut green and given to the cattle. Forty-five pounds of corn are worth a cent and a half.

Our Provincial Judge, Chou-fu, who petitioned the Viceroy to send him to Korea, has been appointed Ch'ef of Commissioner there, with Yuan, Imperial Resident at Shoo, as assistant; therefrom Yuan has delayed his departure till Chou-fu arrives from Peking, and they will then go together. By this you will see that China is determined to go for Japan tooth and nail.

The latest from Korea is daily, beginning with the arrival of the *Yoshino* from Sasebo, which is to go to Pyeng An by sea, and the whole affair becomes clear. What the next move will be remains to be seen.

On Monday, the 27th, the Marquis Saizō arrived in the Kawagoe Maru from Japan. He is a special envoy to Korea, but what purpose is not exactly known, as those

only a few skirmishes, which have been magnified into great battles.

The river has fallen another two inches. Steamers do not find much difficulty in getting up and down, except that they have a strong current to face. The water in the P. Lin river contains more mud than I ever knew it to be before.

I see that the Japanese Consulate here is labelled "To Let," so it is evident, as the property belongs to them, they do not expect to return for some time. Chinese stand at the gate, and wonder what the white board hanging there means, and when explained to them, they burst into a hearty laugh, and muttering something about *Wo-jeon*. By the way, there is a great deal being written about that little word just now. May I give my opinion as to what the Chinese call *Wo-jeon* to mean—"small nation!" —*Shanghai Mercury*

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The residents of Vienna last year ate 18,207 horses.

It costs Great Britain \$60,000 to build a 134-inch breech-loading cannon.

The Bank of France shows a weekly increase in gold and a decrease in silver.

The underground electric railroad in London is six feet below the surface in places.

Carre Town, in South Africa, is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world.

An international wood-chopping contest is to take place in Tasmania next November.

By a new treaty between Norway and Spain, Norwegian fish will be admitted into Cuban duty-free.

Bismarck says, the anarchist should be treated as are the pigs of Varzin—confined closely.

A scheme is on foot in England to erect a fitting memorial for the late Professor Henry Morley.

An autograph letter of General Washington to Colonel Hamilton brought \$42 recently at a sale in London.

Four relatives of Cesario Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, are found to have died in insane asylums.

The net profits from gambling on the Continent are estimated by an authority to exceed 25,000,000 of a year.

<p

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—91 per cent.,
nom., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000,
paid up—87, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'
shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
Founders' shares—55, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent.
premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per
share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$65 per
share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Ts. 170 per share,
buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per
share, buyers.

Yantong Insurance Association—\$75, sellers.
On Tsai Insurance Company, Limited—Ts. 15
per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$175 per share,
buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$180 per
share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$77 per share,
buyers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$21 per
share, sellers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
\$26 per share, sellers.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—\$65,
sales and buyers.

India China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—
\$42, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$53, sales and
buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—
\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—
\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$156
per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48,
buyers.

MINING.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.15 per
share, buyers.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per
share, sellers.

The Pahang Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5.10 per
share, buyers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—
\$2 per share, buyers.

So. Afr. Francaise des Charbonnages du Tonkin—
\$20 per share, sellers.

The Tidbin Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
\$5.15, sales and sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78
per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Penfold & Co., Limited—\$20 per share,
sales and buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$17 per share, buyers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share,
sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$10 per share,
buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
Acc't.

The Shamian Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$1, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20
per share, buyers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14
per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and
buyers.

Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per
share, sales and buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per
share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share,
buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Banking Company, Limited—
\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—
\$4 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$4, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—
\$4.75, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$10, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/21
Bank Bills, on demand 2/21
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/21
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/21
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 2/21

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.75
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.81

On INDIA—
T. T. 192
On Demand 1921

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 743
Private, 30 days' sight 751
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate). 68.95
Silver (per oz.) 29.916

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG
HOTEL.

Lieut. Aranjo. Mr. and Mrs. E. Lyett.
Mr. J. Bataha. Mr. C. E. Meth.
Rev. S. A. Baylee. Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. S. Le Berton. Mr. Oscar Wood.
Chevalier J. M. de Mr. H. Piers.
Costa. Baron de Rajasabatho.
Miss de Costa. Mr. C. Rombach.
Captain R. Crawford. Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. W. A. Duff. Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. J. J. East. Mr. T. B. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Jumillard. Capt. & Mrs. Weissman.
Mr. D. Galvao. Mr. W. Whaley.
Mr. J. Kinghorn. Mr. and Mrs. Whyte.
Mr. R. Lyall.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT
THE PEAR HOTEL.

Mr. J. E. Buckle. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet. Mr. F. Moroy.
Miss Coe. Mr. C. Nielsen.
Mr. H. Crombie. Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. H. L. Dalmat. Mrs. N. Plant.
Mr. E. Delbaco. Mrs. Robinson and
children.
Mr. R. P. Dipple. Mr. Sandeland.
Mr. J. P. Dowling. Mr. F. H. Sieghart.
Mr. G. Fenwick. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. Smith and family.
Mr. Geo. Holmes. Capt. & Mrs. Stoneman.
Mr. Morton Jones. Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. Medhurst.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer
Oceanien, with the outward French mail, left
Singapore on the 12th instant at 2 p.m., and
may be expected here on the 19th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with
mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via
Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 28th
ultimo.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer
Empress of Japan left Vancouver on the 28th
ultimo for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shang-
hai and Hongkong.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer
Tacoma, from Tacoma, left Yokohama on the
9th instant for Kobe, and may be expected here
on the 16th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Pathan* left Singapore on the
11th instant, and may be expected here on the
18th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajax*
left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be
expected here on the 17th.

The China Mutual steamer *Peking*, from
Glasgow and Liverpool, left Suez for Singapore
on the 5th instant, and may be expected here on
the 18th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Ocean*, from Hamburg,
left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be
expected here on the 20th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malacca*
left Bombay on the 11th instant, and may be
expected here on the 20th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay
on the 9th instant, and may be expected here on
the 30th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

14th September, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

| STATION | Lat. | Long. | Wind. | W. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Widestock | 10.07 | 23 | N | W. |
| Tutu | 9.95 | 24 | S | W. |
| Brigand | 9.95 | 25 | N | W. |
| Swallow | 9.95 | 26 | S | W. |
| Amoy | 9.70 | 26 | SE | W. |
| Aspin | 9.70 | 26 | SE | W. |
| Canan | 9.83 | 26 | SE | W. |
| Hawking Peak | 9.83 | 27 | E | W. |
| Gan Rong | 9.83 | 27 | SS | W. |
| Macau | 9.83 | 28 | SS | W. |
| Hollow | 9.83 | 29 | N | W. |
| Boliao | 9.71 | 29 | N | W. |
| Manila | 9.76 | 30 | SE | W. |
| Cape St. James | 9.00 | 30 | SW | W. |

On the 15th, at 4 p.m., the barometer continued to fall in
Land and the south of China. Light north winds with fall
weather probable on the south coast.

1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea. Inches, tenths and
hundredths. —Temp. same in the shade as in the sun. Relative
humidity, 100. —In percentage, saturation, 100. —
Wind velocity, 100. —Force of the wind according to
Beaufort scale. —State of the weather, 3. Blue sky, 2. Partly
cloudy, 1. Overcast, 0. —Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow,
4. Wind, 5. Hail, 6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

2.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

3.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

4.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

5.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

6.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

7.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

8.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.

9.—Falling snow, 1. Sleet, 2. Rain, 3. Snow, 4. Wind, 5. Hail,
6. Thunder, 7. Lightning, 8. Gale, 9. Hurricane.